

"Express Mail" mailing label number EV327131541

Date of Deposit: November 21, 2003

Our Case No. 10000/209

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
NONPROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS
PATENT

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TITLE:

LOOP TIP WIRE GUIDE

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LOOP TIP WIRE GUIDE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of the filing date under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of Provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/430,466, filed December 2, 2002, which is incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to wire guides used in the placement of medical devices. More specifically, the present invention relates to a wire guide having a loop tip.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Wire guides are elongate flexible members used to provide a path along which another medical device can be moved. The path provided by the wire guide can be used to navigate another medical device, such as a catheter, through a body vessel. The use of wire guides to define such a path is known in the art. Briefly, a wire guide is navigated through a body vessel toward a point of treatment. Once positioned within the vessel, a second medical device, frequently a cannula such as a catheter is placed over the wire guide and moved along its length toward the point of treatment. Thus, the wire guide provides an established path for placing other devices, eliminating the need for performing delicate navigation procedures for each device passed into the vessel.

[0004] During placement of a wire guide, an operator must navigate the wire guide through the vessel(s). Often, the vessel defines a torturous path due to the presence of natural bends and/or curves, or unnatural impediments, such as tumors, build-ups, and/or strictures. The presence of a torturous path may make navigation of a wire guide difficult. For example, the presence of an impediment may block the wire guide from navigating further into the vessel.

[0005] The prior art contains many examples of wire guides having straight flexible tips intended to aid in the navigation around such impediment. The presence of a straight flexible tip, however, may in fact make navigation more

difficult. For example, upon encountering an impediment, the straight flexible tip may bend toward one of the vessel walls, which may result in unintended contact between the tip and vessel wall. This situation may lead to undesirable effects in the vessel wall. Further, the straight tip may bend and turn back upon itself upon encountering the impediment. This formation of an unstable turn in the wire guide makes further navigation difficult.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention provides a wire guide having a loop in one end. In one embodiment, a wire guide according to the present invention comprises an elongate member having a first portion with a first diameter and a second portion with a second diameter. The second diameter is smaller than the first diameter. The elongate member defines a loop, and a closure member closes the loop.

[0007] In one embodiment, the elongate member further comprises an intermediate region defining a taper from the first diameter to the second diameter. Preferably, the loop places a distal end of the wire guide adjacent this intermediate portion. Alternatively, the loop can place the distal end adjacent the second portion.

[0008] The second portion can define a portion of the loop, or the entire loop. If present, the intermediate portion can define a portion of the loop.

[0009] The loop is resilient and is preferably fixed in overall size. The closure member preferably fixes the distal end relative to another portion of the elongate member. Also preferable, the loop defines a loop width that is greater than the first diameter of the first portion of the elongate member.

[0010] In one embodiment, a covering is positioned over at least the closure member. Particularly preferable, the covering is positioned over the closure member and at least the first portion of the elongate member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] Figure 1 is a side view of a wire guide according to a first embodiment of the invention.

[0012] Figure 2 is a side view of a wire guide according to a second embodiment of the invention.

[0013] Figure 3 is a side view of a wire guide according to a third embodiment of the invention.

[0014] Figure 4 is an elongate cross-sectional view of a wire guide according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

[0015] Figure 5 is a side view illustrating a wire guide according to the present invention encountering an impediment in a body vessel.

[0016] Figure 6 is a side view illustrating a wire guide according to the present invention encountering a torturous path within a body vessel.

[0017] Figure 7 is a side view of a wire guide according to a fifth embodiment of the invention.

[0018] Figure 8 is a side view of a wire guide according to sixth embodiment of the invention.

[0019] Figure 9 is a side view of a wire guide according to a seventh embodiment of the invention.

[0020] Figure 10 is a side view of a wire guide according to an eighth embodiment of the invention.

[0021] Figure 11 is a side view of a wire guide according to a ninth embodiment of the invention.

[0022] Figure 12 is a side view of a wire guide according to a tenth embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0023] Figure 1 illustrates a wire guide 10 according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The wire guide comprises an elongate member 12 having a first portion 14 with a first diameter 16 and a second portion 18 with a second diameter 20. The second diameter 20 is smaller than the first diameter 16. The elongate member 12 has an intermediate portion 21 that defines a taper from the first diameter 16 to the second diameter 20.

[0024] The elongate member 12 defines a loop 22. In the presently preferred embodiment, the loop 22 comprises a section of the elongate member 12 bent back upon itself. As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the second portion 18 preferably defines the entire loop 22. Alternatively, as illustrated in Figure 3, the second portion 18 can define only a portion of the loop 22. In this embodiment, the intermediate portion 21 preferably defines at least a portion of the loop 22.

[0025] Preferably, as illustrated in the figures, the loop 22 comprises a curvilinear loop forming a generally ovoid shape. Also preferable, the loop 22 has a loop width 23 that is greater than the first diameter 16 of the first portion 14 of the elongate member 12. The term 'loop width' refers to the distance between the two outer most surfaces of the elongate member 12 at the widest portion of the loop 22.

[0026] The elongate member 12 has a distal end 26 and a distal tip 28. Preferably, the distal tip 28 tapers from the second diameter 20 to a smaller diameter, and particularly preferably tapers to a point. As illustrated in Figures 1 and 7, the loop 22 is preferably formed in a manner that positions the distal end 26 adjacent the intermediate portion 21. Preferably, this placement also positions the distal tip 28 adjacent the intermediate portion 21. Such placements provide a low profile over the portion of the elongate member 12 that has a double width (i.e., two sections of the elongate member 12). Alternatively, as illustrated in Figure 2, the loop 22 can be formed such that the distal end 26 is positioned adjacent the second portion 18 of the elongate member 12.

[0027] Any method of forming loop 22 is contemplated. In one preferred embodiment, a closure member 24 closes the loop 22 such that no opening exists to the interior space of the loop 22. As illustrated in Figures 1-7, the closure member 24 preferably positions the distal end 26 adjacent another portion of the elongate member 12. Any suitable closure member can be used, including bonds, adhesives, and separate members. Examples of suitable closure members include sutures or other appropriate material tying the two sections together, adhesive bonds and other bonds (such as a solder bond, a welded bond, or a molded bond) and a connector (such as a rivet). As best illustrated in Figures 1-7, the closure

member 24 preferably is a cannula defining an interior lumen. Two sections of the elongate member are positioned within the cannula to form the loop 22. As shown in Figure 7, the cannula preferably extends over and covers the distal end 26 and distal tip 28. Preferably, the closure member 24 is tightened, such as by crimping, to fix the loop 22 in overall size.

[0028] In the alternate preferred embodiment shown in Figure 8, the closure member comprises a molded bond 25. The loop 22 of wire guide 10 is formed by molding two sections of the elongate member together. In another alternate preferred embodiment shown in Figure 9, the closure member comprises a solder or welded bond 27. Two sections of the elongate member are welded or soldered together to form loop 22. In the alternate preferred embodiments shown in Figures 10-12, the closure member comprises a coil 29. The loop 22 of wire guide 10 is formed from a coiled wire. More specifically, two sections of the elongate member are wound about each other. Preferably, the distal end 26 is wound such that a low profile is achieved. As shown in Figure 10, the coil 29 positions the distal end 26 adjacent the intermediate portion 21. Alternatively, the coil 29 may extend along the length of elongate member as shown in Figure 11. As shown in Figure 12, the diameter of the first portion may be approximately the same as the diameter of the second portion. In yet another alternate preferred embodiment, the loop 22 and elongate member 12 of wire guide 10 may be formed using laser cutting techniques as are known to those skilled in the art.

[0029] Any suitable material can be used for the elongate member 12, and a variety of suitable materials are known to those skilled in the art. The material chosen need only be biocompatible and able to be formed into the structures described herein. Examples of suitable materials include stainless steel and nitinol. The elongate member 12 may comprise a wire, a tubular member or a sheet of material. Further, the elongate member 12 can be formed of a series of layers, or as a coated core structure. For example, in one embodiment, the elongate member 12 comprises a nitinol core with a polytetrafluoroethylene covering.

[0030] The closure member 24 can be formed of any suitable material, and need only be biocompatible and capable of maintaining the loop 22 in a closed position. Preferably, the closure member 24 comprises a cannula formed of stainless steel or nitinol. Also preferable, the closure member 24 is able to maintain a tightened position on the elongate member 12 upon application of a suitable force, such as by applying a crimping workload to the closure member 24.

[0031] A variety of shapes and sizes of elongate members and loops can be used, and these can both be optimized based on particular applications. The dimensions of the elongate member 12 and loop 22 will depend upon various factors, including the intended use of the wire guide and the vessels into which the wire guide will be positioned. For a wire guide intended to cannulate the common bile duct, suitable dimensions include a first diameter 16 of between approximately .016 inches and approximately .038 inches, and preferably comprises a diameter of approximately .035 inches. The second diameter 20 of the wire guide preferably has a diameter of between approximately .003 inches and approximately .010 inches, and preferably comprises a diameter of approximately .006 inches. The intermediate portion of this wire guide defines a taper between the first diameter 16 and the second diameter 20. The taper may be smaller or approximately the same size as the second diameter 20. Preferably, the intermediate portion defines a taper from approximately .006 inches to approximately .016 inches. For this wire guide, the loop is preferably ovoid in shape with a length of between approximately 4 and approximately 5 millimeters, and a width of between approximately 2 and approximately 3 millimeters.

[0032] Figure 4 illustrates a wire guide 10 according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a covering 30 is positioned over the closure member 24. The covering 30 can be polytetrafluoroethylene, or another suitable material. Examples of suitable coverings include fluoropolymers, polyurethanes, and other suitable coatings used in the medical device arts. Also, the covering 30 preferably is positioned over the closure member 24 and at least a section of the first portion 14. Particularly preferable, the covering is positioned over the first 32 and second 34 transition areas between the closure member 24

and the elongate member 12. This positioning of the covering 30 ensures a smooth surface at the transition areas 32, 34.

[0033] Alternatively, the covering 30 can comprise a coating on the elongate member 12. The coating is preferably applied to the entire elongate member 12, including the loop 22. Alternatively, the coating can be applied to only a portion of the elongate member. The coating may be applied by dipping, molding, or spraying a suitable coating material, such as polytetrafluoroethylene, urethane, and/or other polymeric coatings, directly to the elongate member 12.

[0034] A thin PTFE heat shrinkable material is a preferred coating. The heat shrinkable nature of these materials facilitate manufacturing while providing a lubricious coating, which facilitates navigation. In preferred embodiments, the thickness of the coating is between approximately 0.001 and 0.010 inches. In particularly preferred embodiments, the thickness of the coating is between approximately 0.001 and 0.005 inches. In still more preferred embodiments, the thickness of the coating is between approximately 0.001 and 0.002 inches. These preferred thicknesses provide suitable coatings while not adding significantly to the overall thickness of the device.

[0035] Also, the wire guide 10, with or without the covering 30, may be treated with a hydrophilic coating or hybrid polymer mixture, such as those based on polyvinyl puroladine and cellulose esters in organic solvent solutions. These solutions make the wire guide particularly lubricious when in contact with body fluids, which aids in navigation.

[0036] Radiopaque materials such as bismuth or gold can be added in the covering 30. Also, radiopaque markers known in the art can be placed on the elongate member 12, the loop 22, and/or the closure member 24. Several examples of suitable radiopaque materials and markers are known in the art, and any suitable material and/or marker can be utilized in the present invention.

[0037] As illustrated in the figures, the loop 22 is preferably formed by the elongate member 12. As an alternative, a separate member defining the loop can be affixed to a substantially straight elongate member to form the wire guide of the present invention. This may be advantageous when it is desirable to form the loop

and elongate member of different materials. For example, a nylon or silicon loop could be formed and attached, such as by a closure member, to an elongate member formed of nitinol. Such an assembly could be coated and or associated with a covering as described above.

[0038] Figure 5 illustrates a wire guide 10 according to the present invention encountering an impediment 42 within a body vessel 40. As illustrated in the figure, the loop 22 deforms in response to its encounter with the impediment 42. Due to the presence of the loop 22 and closure member 24, the distal end 26 does not move relative to the remainder of the elongate member 12. Also, the loop 22 deforms in response to the impediment, enabling the wire guide to continue navigating along the interior of the vessel 40. The resiliency of the loop 22 creates a force opposing the impediment 42 and forces the loop 22 away from the impediment 42, which defines a path for the remainder of the wire guide 10 to follow.

[0039] Figure 6 illustrates a wire guide 10 according to the present invention encountering a torturous path 44 within a body vessel 40. As illustrated in the figure, the loop 22 deforms slightly in response to the torturous path 44. Also, due to the presence of the loop 22 and closure member 24, the distal end 26 does not move relative to the remainder of the elongate member 12. This allows the wire guide 10 to continue navigating along the interior of the body vessel 40. The taper of the intermediate region 21 provides additional flexibility to the wire guide 10, facilitating navigation of the loop 22 through the torturous path 44.

[0040] The above Figures and disclosure are intended to be illustrative and not exhaustive. This description will suggest many variations and alternatives to one of ordinary skill in the art. All such variations and alternatives are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the attached claims. Those familiar with the art may recognize other equivalents to the specific embodiments described herein, which equivalents are also intended to be encompassed by the attached claims.